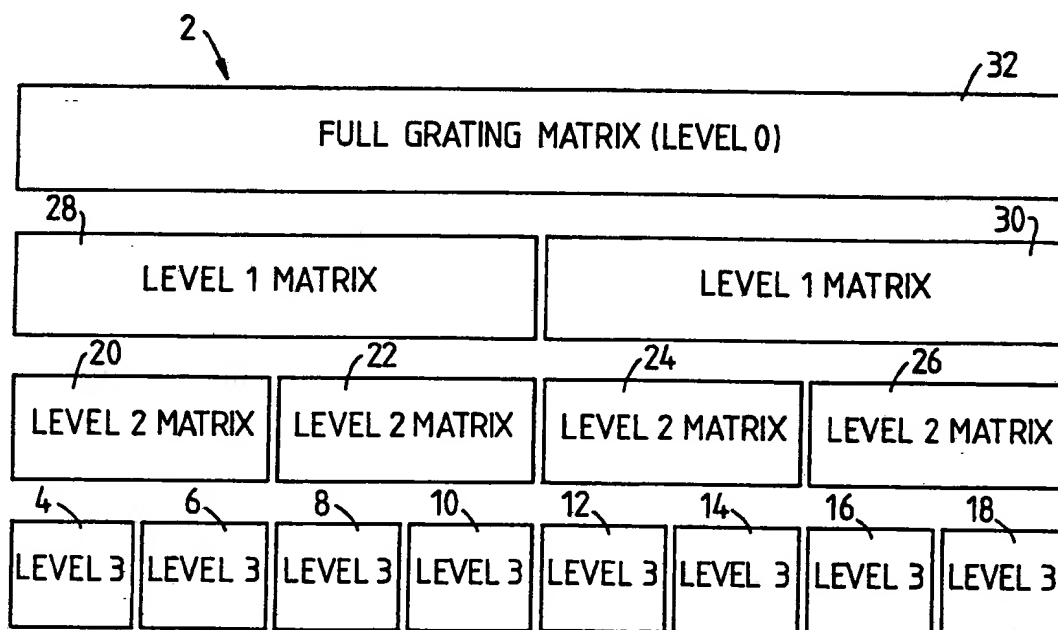




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : G02B 5/18, 6/12	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/14424 (43) International Publication Date: 22 July 1993 (22.07.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB93/00043 (22) International Filing Date: 11 January 1993 (11.01.93) (30) Priority data: 9200616.2 10 January 1992 (10.01.92) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WOOD, David, Charles [GB/GB]; Morden Villa, Melton Hill, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 1AX (GB). CASSIDY, Stephen, Anthony [GB/GB]; 79 Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 3WU (GB). WILKINSON, Mark, Robert [GB/GB]; 57 Bladen Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5UA (GB). MCKEE, Paul, Francis [GB/GB]; 2 Celandine Court, Braiswick, Colchester, Essex CO4 5UQ (GB).		(74) Agent: ROBERTS, Simon, Christopher; BT Group Legal Services, Intellectual Property Department, 13th Floor, 151 Gower Street, London WC1E 6BA (GB). (81) Designated States: AU, CA, GB, JP, KR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: AN OPTICAL GRATING AND A METHOD OF FABRICATING AN OPTICAL GRATING



(57) Abstract

An optical grating includes a sequence of grating lines, the sequence being such that each grating line is centred on a position which is an integer multiple of a line spacing distance from a datum position on the grating, the sequence of grating lines is non-periodic and the sequence of grating lines is formed from N concatenated subsequences. Each subsequence comprising a series of one or more instances of a respective grating line pattern. Such an optical grating has a structure that is more amenable to calculation of the grating lines necessary to achieve a desired characteristic. A method of calculating and fabricating such a grating is also disclosed.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovak Republic
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DK	Denmark	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland				

AN OPTICAL GRATING AND A METHOD OF FABRICATING AN OPTICAL GRATING

This invention relates to optical gratings.

5 An optical grating can be considered to be a sequence of grating lines. The lines modify the reflection and transmission characteristics of an optical transmission medium to which the grating is applied so allowing the characteristics to be tailored, to a greater or lesser degree, to a desired application. For example, an optical
10 grating is used in a distributed feedback laser (DFB) to control the wavelength at which the laser is able to lase. In another application, an optical grating is used to control the transmission characteristics of an optical waveguide, for example an optical fibre.

15 An article titled "D-Fibre Grating Reflection Filters", P Yennadhiou and S A Cassidy, OFC 90 (1990) describes a D-fibre mounted on a flat substrate to expose the optical field in the fibre core. A holographically formed grating was placed on top of the substrate to give
20 a periodic sequence of changes to the effective refractive index seen by the electric field. The changes in refractive index caused by the grating are very small but at each change in index there is a small amount of light reflected back down the fibre. At a certain resonant
25 wavelength these small reflections build up through constructive interference to provide a large reflection whose magnitude is determined by the length of the grating and the size of the refractive index change. For a periodic grating with an arbitrary index profile this
30 resonance occurs where the grating period is an integer multiple of half the wavelength, $\lambda/2$, divided by the mean effective index n_0 . In the special case when the index profile is a sequence of discrete jumps, the resonance only arises when the period is a odd multiple of $\lambda/(2n_0)$.

35 At wavelengths around the exact resonance, the reflection has a characteristic " $\sin(\lambda)/\lambda$ " wavelength response profile of a finite-sized grating. The width of response peak is roughly inversely proportional to the grating length unless the reflectivity is very high. (see

Figures 1(a) and 1(b)). When the peak reflectivity is high then multiple reflections become important and the reflection profile no longer narrows with increasing grating length. Instead the response flattens at around
5 100% reflectivity near the peak with very strong side lobes in the vicinity of the peak (see Figures 2(a) and 2(b)).

This characteristic profile is very difficult to change with conventional design methods. In particular, if the periodic change in effective refractive index is fixed
10 by the material properties, then it is not possible to adjust the width of the wavelength response independently of the peak reflection. Nor is it possible by explicit design to remove the side lobe structure of smaller resonances on either side of the peak (although minor
15 errors in the exact periodicity in the grating will often wash these out in practice).

Requirements have emerged which need reflection profiles that differ qualitatively from known prior art gratings. The first is to obtain a reflection profile that
20 is flat over a comparatively large wavelength range (greater than about 1nm wide) but with no side lobe reflections in the immediate neighbourhood of this range. The peak reflection in this case is not important but it needs to be at least 10%. Such an optical grating could be
25 positioned within an optical fibre network so that the connection with a central control could be checked by monitoring the reflections from an interrogation signal sent from the control centre. The wavelength of the peak reflection would then be used to label the position of the
30 grating and hence the integrity of the network could be checked at several places. A wide reflection is needed because the wavelength of the interrogation laser could not be accurately specified unless very expensive components were used. The side lobes need to be suppressed to prevent
35 interference between different gratings in the network.

The second requirement is for a high reflection (as close to 100% as possible) in a narrow wavelength region,

around 0.1nm wide, with very low side lobes. This is for use as a wavelength selective mirror for use with a fibre laser to force it to operate in a narrow wavelength region only.

5 Other applications have been identified for non-conventional gratings where the wavelength response of the transmission and reflection properties could be specified. In particular, distributed Bragg reflectors (DBR) and distributed feedback lasers (DFB) appear to be very good
10 candidates for such gratings.

It is a fairly straightforward matter, in principle, to calculate the effect on light travelling in one dimension of a sequence of steps in the effective index seen by this light. In a weakly guiding fibre waveguide
15 both the electric field E and the magnetic field B are perpendicular to the direction of travel. The reflection and transmission coefficients are determined completely by the relation of E and B after passing through the region of index steps to their values before the region.

20 If the light passes a distance Δz through a region with a constant effective refractive index β , then

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_{\Delta z} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\kappa \Delta z) & \frac{\sin(\kappa \Delta z)}{\beta} \\ \beta \sin(\kappa \Delta z) & \cos(\kappa \Delta z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_0$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_{\Delta z_1} = \underline{M}(\beta, \kappa \Delta z_1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_0$$

25 where κ is the effective wavenumber, $2\pi\beta/\lambda$, and

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_{\Delta z_1}$$

denote the values of the electric and magnetic fields after a distance Δz_1 . Hence if the light passes a distance

Δz_1 through a region of effective index β_1 , followed by a distance Δz_2 through a region of effective index β_2 then E and B are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_{\Delta z_1 + \Delta z_2} = \underline{M}(\beta_2, \kappa \Delta z_2) \cdot \underline{M}(\beta_1, \kappa \Delta z_1) \begin{pmatrix} E \\ B \end{pmatrix}_0$$

5 The effect of a sequence of small steps through the regions of differing refractive index can therefore be calculated from a scattering matrix, given by the product of all the small step matrices. Note that the matrix coefficients depend on the wavelength λ . If the final
10 scattering matrix S is given by

$$\underline{S} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

then the reflection coefficient is given by $|R|^2$ and the transmission coefficient by $|T|^2$ where

$$R = \frac{[n_0(s_{11} - s_{21}) - i(n_0^2 s_{12} - s_{21})]}{[n_0(s_{11} - s_{22}) - i(n_0^2 s_{12} + s_{21})]}$$

$$T = \frac{2n_0}{[n_0(s_{11} + s_{22}) - i(n_0^2 s_{12} + s_{21})]}$$

15

n_0 is the refractive index of the substrate and $i = (-1)^{1/2}$

A 5mm long grating with a pitch of say $0.25\mu\text{m}$ would have 20,000 steps and therefore the calculation for the scattering matrix would involve 20,000 matrix products. If
20 the matrix were to be calculated at say 100 wavelengths in order to resolve the wavelength response of the grating, then the full scattering matrix of the grating would take several million arithmetic operations to calculate. This is therefore not a trivial calculation but one which would
25 pose no difficulty for a reasonably powerful computer.

While the effect of a given sequence of steps in the

effective index of the waveguide can easily be calculated, the converse task of designing the sequence to give the required properties to R and T is a different matter entirely. The problem lies in the number of calculations that have to be made. A crude approach of simply enumerating all the different possibilities, and testing each for its suitability, is out of the question: even if the grating pitch was constant and the changes were restricted to allowing a refractive index step or not, then the total number of possibilities would be around $2^{20.000}$ so no amount of computer power would help.

In order to make any kind of optimisation, the grating has to be defined in terms of some tractable number of parameters and repeated calculations made of how the grating properties change with these parameters. This basic idea is known. Simple parameters that have been used are grating pitch which may, for example, vary slowly along the grating's length to form a chirped grating or gratings that miss out some of the steps in a regular or smoothly varying fashion. See for example T Schrans, M Mittelstein and A Yariv "Tunable Active Chirped-Corrugation Waveguide Filters" Applied Physics Letters 55, 212-214 (1989) and D C J Reid and C M Ragdale, I Bennion, D J Robins, J Buus and W J Stewart "Phase-Shifted Moire Grating Fibre Resonators" Electronic Letters 26, 10-12 (1990), respectively.

These known types of optical gratings are not amenable to approaches of computation that give enough degrees of freedom of device characterisation necessary to achieve the sort of wavelength response that are needed for many applications, for example as identified earlier in this application.

According to a first aspect of the present invention an optical grating including a sequence of grating lines, the sequence being characterised in that:

- a) each grating line is centred on a position which is an integer multiple of a line spacing distance from a datum position on the grating;

b) the sequence of grating lines is non-periodic;
and

c) the sequence of grating lines is formed from a
multiplicity of N concatenated subsequences, each
5 subsequence comprising a series of one or more instances of
a respective grating line pattern.

The present invention provides an optical grating
having a structure that is more amenable to calculation of
the grating lines necessary to achieve a desired effect as
10 will be explained in more detail below. It is preferable
that $N=2^M$, where M is a whole number, although a grating
may comprise two or more such sequences with some decrease
in efficiency of calculation.

The number of subsequences can in effect be reduced by
15 incorporating a number of null sections of zero length.
For example, in a preferred embodiment of the present
invention, if two adjacent subsequences are found during
calculation to be formed from the same grating line pattern
they are combined into one larger subsequence for future
20 calculation, the number of subsequences being restored by
insertion of a null subsequence.

The substrate may be an optical waveguide such as
an optical fibre having a D-shaped cross-section. Other
substrates may be used as with known optical gratings.

25 The grating lines may be grooves in the substrate, for
example, the grooves having a rectangular cross-section or
having triangular cross-sections, for example. The grating
lines may be also be defined by refractive index variations
in a substrate or other medium.

30 The grating sequence is formed from a multiplicity of
subsequences of the type described above in order to give
the flexibility of design while allowing tractable
calculation of the optical characteristics of a grating.

The sequence of grating lines is non-periodic so as to
35 allow for non-periodic phase shifts between the grating
lines which are necessary to achieve reflection profiles
which are qualitatively different to those that can be

achieved by conventional gratings. Thus use of a non-periodic sequence of grating lines gives flexibility in the design process, while use of subsequences ensures that the design process remains tractable as will be explained below.

Such considerations are of utmost importance in a design problem of this size as any optimisation method will involve repeated calculations of the total scattering matrix with different parameter values to see which one is the best.

The main consideration in the design algorithm is therefore concerned with providing an efficient method of calculating the total scattering matrix of a grating as efficiently as possible. As will be seen, the structure of grating according to the present invention allows such efficient calculation of the scattering matrix.

The design process of a grating according to the present invention involves determining the values of the parameters of the subsequences, ie the grating line pattern and the number of instances of each pattern in a given subsequence, to obtain desired properties in the resultant optical grating. To do this it is necessary to change these parameters one or a few at a time, and compare the new calculated properties of the grating with the old ones to see if there has been any movement towards the desired characteristics.

Because the sequence of grating lines of the optical grating is made up of subsequences as described above it is possible to calculate the total scattering matrix of an optical grating more rapidly than if it was necessary to calculate all the properties of the grating from scratch. Because the grating is split up into a number of sections N , where N is an exact power of 2, $N=2^M$, then it can be shown that the effect of change in the grating in one of the sections can be calculated in $\log_2(N)$ matrix multiplies rather than the N multiplies needed in a cruder algorithm which directly calculates the entire new matrix.

According to a second aspect of the present invention a method of fabricating an optical grating comprises the steps of:

calculating the response of an optical grating
5 including a sequence of grating lines, the grating lines being such that:

each grating line is centred on a position which is an integer multiple of a line spacing distance from a datum position on the grating;

10 the sequence of grating lines is non-periodic; and

the sequence of grating lines is formed from N concatenated subsequences, each subsequence comprising a series of one or more instances of a respective grating line pattern; and

15 subsequently repeatedly altering a subsequence of the grating deciding whether to accept the alteration of the subsequence until some predetermined criterion is achieved; and on achieving the predetermined criterion; forming the resultant optical grating sequence on a substrate.

20 The method preferably includes the additional prior steps of:

selecting a set of grating line patterns; and

calculating the scattering matrix of each member of a set of grating patterns.

25 The subsequence is preferably altered by either substituting the respective grating line pattern for a different grating line pattern from the set of grating line patterns or changing the number of instances of the grating line pattern in the subsequence. Other operations to change
30 subsequences can be used; the grating line patterns of two subsequences may be interchanged, for example.

The decision whether to accept an alteration to one of the subsequences is preferably determined by an annealing algorithm. In particular an alteration to a subsequence is
35 accepted if the change in a measure of fit of the grating profile to a desired profile is such that $\exp[-|\delta v|/T]$ is less than a random number generated in the range 0 to 1 for

some value of T and where v is a predetermined measure of the performance of the grating.

T preferably is monotonically decreased between alterations to the sequence of grating lines.

5 It should be noted that the grating line patterns may include a null grating pattern of zero length.

In addition to requirements for optical gratings which have reflection profiles that differ qualitatively from known prior art gratings, as discussed above, there have
10 emerged further requirements for gratings whose characteristic profile can be altered in use. For example, there is a requirement in wavelength division multiplexed optical communications systems for both tunable lasers and tunable filters. Such a tunable laser can be achieved in
15 a known manner by providing means for controlling the refractive index of the grating in a DBR or DFB laser. It will be understood that changing the refractive index of a grating means uniformly changing the refractive index across the whole of the grating, or a substantial part
20 thereof, and does not affect the relative index variation which actually constitutes the grating itself i.e. the small steps in refractive index which form the grating lines.

The alteration of the characteristic profile of a
25 grating can be achieved for example, in a grating formed in a semiconductor material, by providing an electrical contact adjacent the grating for injecting current into the grating region so as to alter the refractive index of the material in which the grating is formed. A alternative
30 method of altering the characteristic profile of a grating is to physically alter the structure of the grating or a part thereof by for example employing piezo-electric transducers to stress or stretch the grating.

It has been found that the structure of a grating
35 according to the present invention in addition being more amenable to calculation of a particular desired fixed characteristic profile, is also more amenable to

calculation of a characteristic profile which can be varied in a desired manner during use of the grating.

Thus the present invention also provides a grating in which a plurality of sub-units of the grating, each sub-unit formed from a plurality of subsequences, are
5 separately addressable by means for altering a parameter of each grating sub-unit.

The multiplicity of sub-sequences from which the grating is formed again give flexibility in the design of,
10 in this case, a variable characteristic profile of the grating, while at the same time enabling the calculation of the profile to be tractable.

The design process required for such a grating, having a characteristic profile which can be varied in use, can be
15 regarded as an extension of the design process for a grating having a fixed characteristic profile. The ability to vary a parameter, for example the refractive index, of a plurality of sub-units of the grating gives an extra degree of freedom in the design process so that any
20 optimisation of the grating design must effectively be two-dimensional, eg the physical structure of the grating sequence comprising the positioning of the grating lines must be optimised in conjunction with the choice of refractive indices for each of the grating sub-units, as
25 will be explained below.

The use of such a design process allows a grating to be designed which has for example four separately addressable sub-units whose refractive may be varied in use so as to provide a reflection profile which is tunable over
30 a wider range of wavelengths than a conventional periodic grating.

The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

35 Figures 1(a) and 1(b) are graphs of the grating responses of prior art optical gratings having grating lines with a flat-triangle section groove;

Figures 2(a) and 2(b) are graphs of the grating responses of prior art optical gratings having high peak reflectivity;

Figure 3 is a schematic block diagram of an optical grating according to the present invention;

Figure 4 is a diagram of a set of grating line patterns suitable for optical gratings that are to be etched on an optical fibre waveguide;

Figure 5 is a diagram of a grating line patterns suitable for an optical grating for a DFB/DBR laser grating;

Figure 6 is a representation of a grating according to the present invention;

Figure 7 is a key to the representation of the grating shown in Figure 6 showing the grating line patterns employed;

Figure 8 is a graph of the theoretical response of the optical grating of Figure 6;

Figure 9 is a graph of the measured response of the optical grating of Figure 6; and

Figure 10 is a scanning electron micrograph of a portion of the grating of Figure 6 at a transition between two subsequences;

Figure 11 shows a grating in 4 sub-units, the refractive index n of each sub-unit may be varied by current injected via an electrode;

Figure 12 is a schematic flow diagram showing the stages of the method of designing a grating having a variable reflection response;

Figure 13 is a schematic diagram, similar to that shown in Figure 3, showing the sequence of scattering matrix calculations required when the refractive index of a grating sub-unit is changed; and

Figure 14 a) and b) show the four theoretical reflection responses from a single grating having four sub-units of variable refractive index.

Figures 1(a), 1(b), 2(a) and 2(b) have already been

discussed.

Referring to Figure 3 an optical grating 2 according to the present invention is shown schematically to show its overall subsequence structure. The grating 2 is a sequence of grating lines formed, in this particular instance, by 8
5 $(=2^3)$ subsequences 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Each of the subsequences is formed from a series of one or more instances of a respective grating line pattern. The particular grating line pattern and the number of instances
10 of it in a particular subsequence will in general vary from one subsequence to another.

Figures 4 and 5 show sets of grating line patterns useful for subsequences for an optical fibre grating and DFB/DBR laser grating, respectively.

15 A typical set of grating line patterns comprising grooves 34 having a rectangular cross-section used for optical D-fibre grating designs for fabrication on a silica substrate are shown in Figure 4. This is an exemplary set of grating line patterns - other sets could be chosen
20 instead. For a DBR/DFB laser grating which is written on an InP substrate, the fabrication processes force a different type of grating line patterns to be chosen, eg triangular cross-section grooves 36. On these substrates it is very difficult to cut vertical walls, so discreet
25 steps in the refractive index profile cannot be easily achieved. The typical groove has a triangular cross-section, in this case with etch angles of around 55° , an exemplary set being shown in Figure 5.

Referring once again to Figure 3, the optical effect
30 of the subsequences 4 to 18 of the grating is calculated as follows. The scattering matrix for each grating line pattern is calculated beforehand in a known manner as described earlier. The scattering matrix for a given subsequence 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 can then be calculated
35 by raising the appropriate grating line pattern scattering matrix to a power equal to the number of instances of that pattern in a subsequence. This is carried out for all the

subsequences 4 to 18 of the grating line sequence.

The scattering matrices for consecutive pairs of the subsequences are then calculated by forming the product of the scattering matrices of the subsequences. These products form the second level scattering matrices 20, 22, 24 and 26 of the grating.

In a similar fashion the level 2 scattering matrices are paired and the level 1 scattering matrices 28 and 30 are calculated. The two, level 1 scattering matrices 28 and 30 are finally combined to form the full, level 0 scattering matrix 32.

If one of the level 3 subsequences is changed during application of an optimization algorithm, for example subsequence 12, then to calculate the new full grating scattering matrix one calculates the matrix product of subsequences 12 and 14 to form a new level 2 matrix, 24, which is then multiplied with the existing level 2 matrix, 26, to form a new level 1 matrix number 30. This finally is multiplied with the other existing level 1 matrix 28 to form the full scattering matrix 32 for this new sequence of grating lines.

Referring now to Figure 6, there is shown a particular optical grating calculated according to the method of the present invention comprising ten grating line patterns as shown by the key at Figure 7 and the theoretical response is shown at Figure 8.

The basic pitch of the grating line patterns of Figure 7 are about $0.5\mu\text{m}$ with a single smallest feature (one line) of about $0.25\mu\text{m}$. The word patterns consist of 4 bits, each word being about $1\mu\text{m}$ long. The total length of the grating of Figure 6 is about 4mm with 64 subsequences including any null subsequences that may have been introduced when adjacent subsequences of the same grating line pattern were combined. The patterns were etched into a silica substrate to a depth of about $0.25\mu\text{m}$.

Figure 9 is a graph of the experimentally measured reflection characteristics of the optical grating of Figure

6 after applying the optical fibre waveguide to the surface of a D-fibre optical fibre waveguide.

The structure of the grating according to the present invention allows efficient calculation of changes to the scattering matrix and so allows efficient implementation of optimisation algorithms. The optimisation algorithm used in the present instance will now be described, by way of example.

The first step was to choose the shape of the desired reflection characteristics of the grating as a function of wavelength, $R_T(\lambda)$ and compare the actual reflection $R_A(\lambda)$ obtained from the grating with the desired one. The measure of the difference between the two was defined as

$$\beta^2 = \int (\alpha |R_T|^2 - |R_A|^2)^2 d\lambda$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \int (|R_T|^2 \cdot |R_A|^2 d\lambda) / \int (|R_T|^4 d\lambda)$$

α is, in effect, a measure of the scale of the reflection and β a measure of the fit to the desired shape. The aim was to minimise β and maximise α . Depending on the particular situation, a global measure v can be formed from a weighted difference of the two numbers to give the parameter to be optimised ie setting $v = (1-w) \cdot \alpha - w \cdot \beta$, where w is a weighting parameter between 0 and 1. A larger value of w means that more weight is being attached to the shape of the refractive profile at the possible expense of the total reflectivity.

We then sought to maximise v and used a version of a simulated annealing algorithm to determine the grating line sequence which led to a suitable maximum. In this algorithm a change was made to the grating either by changing one of the work patterns or changing the length or interchanging two of the subsequences. These changes were done sequentially to randomly chosen subsequences, one subsequence being changed or two interchanged before recalculating the response of the grating. Other more

complicated changes may be made but at the expense of increased calculation. To simplify the scheme of this embodiment the interchange step may be eliminated.

Using this algorithm we then calculated the change δv in the measure of the grating performance caused by the grating alteration. If δv increased, ie the new grating was "better" than the old one, then the change to the grating was accepted. If δv was decreased by the alteration to the subsequences, then the change was only accepted if $\exp[-|\delta v|/T]$ was less than a random number generated in the interval 0 to 1, where T was a parameter that represents a fictitious temperature.

If T was high, then nearly all the changes were accepted and v wanders around almost randomly. As T was decreased then the chances of accepting a change that decreases v gradually reduced and v was forced into a maximum.

Such a maximum is very probably a local maximum so there will in general be expected to be many solutions that result in the value of v very close to the best one obtained.

The strategy usually adopted, as here, was to make several independent calculations using different random seeds, and then pick the best grating line sequence that resulted. The measure of the value of a particular grating was to some extent arbitrary and other measures of fitness of fit of grating could be used. In particular, if one is interested in the dispersion properties of a grating then one would use the full complex form of the target response $R_T(\lambda)$ and the actual reflection $R_A(\lambda)$ and the definitions of α and β rather than their moduli.

The calculated grating sequence was then used to fabricate a grating by forming the grating lines as a sequence of vertically walled, etched steps by electron-beam lithography directly onto a silica substrate. The experimentally measured response of the grating of Figure 6 is shown at Figure 9.

Figure 10 shows a portion of the grating of Figure 6 at a transition between two subsequence 38 and 40.

The method of fabricating an optical grating according to the present invention has been described in terms of a grating line sequence which is made up of a whole number
5 power of 2 subsequence. This structure obtains the full benefit of the present invention. However, it is also possible to obtain the principle benefit of the invention if a grating sequence comprises a small number of
10 concatenated sequences each sequence being as described above. In such a case there will be a small overhead in the calculation as two level 0 scattering matrices will need to be multiplied together. Thus a grating comprising a number of grating sequences each having 2^M subsequence
15 according to the present invention in series can be calculated with slightly less efficiency than a grating having an exact power of two subsequence.

Figure 11 shows a grating whose characteristic profile can be altered in use. The grating is divided into four
20 sub-units 41, 42, 43, 44, each of which is separately addressable through a electrode. Thus the refractive index of each of these sub-units can be controlled between two values which are given, in a known manner, by the properties of the semiconductor material used, by applying
25 a voltage to each of the electrodes. The reflection profile of the grating can be switched between a number of different responses by applying different sets of voltages to the sub-units 41-44.

The design process for this grating must therefore
30 specify a grating sequence, formed from sub-sequences of grating line patterns, and must also specify the particular refractive indices for each of the sub-units required to achieve switching between the desired characteristic responses.

35 Thus if four particular responses A, B, C, D are required from the grating then the design process must optimise both the grating sequence and the four sets of

refractive indices n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 required to achieve these four responses, so that the grating characteristic is

- A when $\{n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4\}$ is $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$
- B when $\{n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4\}$ is $\{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\}$
- 5 C when $\{n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4\}$ is $\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$
- D when $\{n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4\}$ is $\{d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4\}$

It should be noted that the grating line sequence remains fixed in each case, the only thing that changes is the sequence of refractive indices. This sequence can be
 10 changed by applying different voltages through the independent electrodes.

The design method for a grating having a variable reflection characteristic thus differs from that for a grating having a fixed reflection characteristic in a
 15 number of respects. Firstly there is always a choice during the calculation of the design process of whether to change a grating subsequence (as for the fixed response grating) or to change the refractive index of a sub-unit of the grating, this is shown schematically in the flow
 20 diagram of Figure 12. If the choice to change a grating subsequence is made then the scattering matrices are recalculated in the same manner as for the fixed response grating as described above. If the choice is to change the refractive index of a grating sub-unit then the
 25 recalculation is different as will be described below.

Secondly, a further difference for the variable response grating design method is that a set of scattering matrices corresponding to each of the different sequences (n_{1-4}) of refractive index for the grating sub-units must be
 30 calculated. Thus if four different reflection responses are required from the grating, four sets of scattering matrices required to give the four different reflection coefficients as a function of wavelength, must be calculated.

35 Thirdly a different measure of fit between the

calculated matrices and the target response is required, since the target response is in fact a number of responses, each corresponding to one of the sequences of refractive indices of the grating sub-units.

5 Referring to Figure 12 each of the stages of the design method will now be described in more detail, for a grating having s sub-units which is required to give R different reflection characteristics.

The initialisation stage comprises: -

10 initialising the grating line patterns and R -refractive index sequences in the s sub-units (These could either be random sequences or values read in from a previous calculation) and;

pre-calculating the scattering matrices for each of
15 the grating line patterns at each of the allowed values of refractive indices.

The selection stage 46 comprises choosing at random a grating subsequence or a refractive index sub-unit in one of the switchable sequences (typically with the subsequence
20 being slightly more likely to be chosen). Cycling the subsequence or index value through all the possible choices, until either a change is accepted or all the possibilities are exhausted, and then choosing another subsequence or index sub-unit to change.

25 If a grating subsequence is chosen to be changed then the recalculation stage 47 is the same as for the fixed response grating design method, i.e. only those matrices in the structure shown in Figure 3 which are affected by the change are recalculated. However as mentioned above, the
30 matrices need to be calculated N -times i.e. once for each of the N -target wavelength responses - corresponding to the N -switchable refractive index sequences of R -refractive index sections.

If a sub-unit refractive index is chosen to be changed
35 then the recalculating stage 48 must take account of the change in index affecting all the levels in Figure 3 below the level at which the index is changed. This is shown in

Figure 13.

A change to the refractive index value of the sub-unit labelled 1 in level 4 of Figure 13 means that it is necessary to replace all of the scattering matrices affected at level 5 (numbers 8-15). Following this it is necessary to

recalculate the matrices (4-7) at level (4) by pairwise multiplication in level (5),

recalculate the matrices (2 & 3) at level (3) by pairwise multiplication in level (4),

recalculate the matrix 1 at level 2 by multiplication of matrices 2 & 3 in level (3),

Multiply the old matrix 0 with the new matrix 1 to give a new matrix 0 at level (1).

Multiply the new matrix 0 with the old matrix 1 to give the new scattering matrix.

Thus $4+2+1+2=9=((32/4-1) + \log_2(4))$ matrix operations are needed to update the scattering matrix as opposed to 31 with a more conventional algorithm.

In contrast to the calculation for a grating subsequence change, these matrices need only to be calculated once - as, in a refractive index change only one section (out of the R available) in one refractive index sequence (of the N-available) is change at a time. The remaining matrices corresponding to the (N-1) sequences that were not changed at this point, are unaltered.

Having made a change, either of grating subsequence or of sub-unit index the next stage 48 is to decide whether to accept this change. This will depend on whether the change gives a better fit to the N-desired or target responses, hence the measure of difference used previously for the fixed grating response design method is modified to account for the R different refractive index sequences for the s sub-units of the grating. Thus

$$\beta^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (\int (\alpha |R_T(\lambda, i)|^2 - |R_A(\lambda, i)|^2) d\lambda)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\int |R_T(\lambda, i)|^2 \cdot |R_A(\lambda, i)|^2 d\lambda \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\int |R_T(\lambda, i)|^4 d\lambda \right)}$$

the extra suffix, "i'" denotes the coefficients corresponding to the i'th refractive index sequence.

The final measure of fit is formed from these two quantities: $V = (1-w) \cdot \alpha - w \cdot \beta$ where w is a weighting parameter.

V is then used in an optimisation or annealing algorithm in precisely the same way as previously described in order to decide whether to accept the change (in grating subsequence or sub-unit index) or not.

If the change is accepted the current grating sequence and refractive index sequences are saved and the iteration is repeated by again choosing a grating sub-sequence or sub-unit index to change. Once a certain number of iterations or a predetermined measure of fit has been reached the design process is stopped.

The result of the design process is one sequence of grating lines and R sequences of refractive indices for the s sub-units.

Figure 14 a) and b) show the four different theoretical reflection responses of a grating having $s=4$ (and $T=4$). Each response corresponds to a particular sequence of refractive index values for the grating sub-units. It can be seen that the reflection responses are separated by 4nm giving a total tuning range of 12nm. Fine tuning to give a reflection response intermediate between any of the four shown is achieved by altering the refractive index of all four sub-units uniformly, while tuning between each of the responses shown is achieved by switching from one of the sub-unit refractive index sequences determined by the design method to another such

sequence.

If the maximum index change utilised in the design of the grating of Figure 14 were applied to a conventional grating a tuning range of only 3-4nm would result, thus the
5 design achieves a significantly larger tuning range.

Although the design method for a grating having a variable reflection response has been described for gratings in which the response is changed by a change of refractive index, it will be apparent to the skilled man,
10 that, in the method, refractive index can be replaced by any other parameter which will affect the reflection response of the grating, for example the local stressing or stretching of a sub-unit of the grating.

CLAIMS

1. An optical grating including a sequence of grating lines, the sequence being characterised in that:
 - a) each grating line is centred on a position which
 - 5 is an integer multiple of a line spacing distance from a datum position on the grating;
 - b) the sequence of grating lines is non-periodic; and
 - c) the sequence of grating lines is formed from a
 - 10 multiplicity of N concatenated subsequences, each subsequence comprising a series of one or more instances of a respective grating line pattern.
2. A grating as claimed in claim 1 in which $N=2^M$, where M is a whole number.
- 15 3. A grating as claimed in claim 1 in which $N=p \cdot 2^M$, where p is a prime number and M is a whole number.
4. A grating as claimed in any preceding claim in which the grating lines are defined by refractive index variations in a substrate.
- 20 5. A grating as claimed in claim 4 in which the substrate is an optical waveguide.
6. A grating as claimed in claim 5 in which the optical waveguide is an optical fibre having a D-shaped cross-section.
- 25 7. A grating as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6 in which the grating lines are grooves in the substrate.
8. A grating as claimed in claim 7 in which the grooves have a rectangular cross-section.
9. A grating as claimed in claim 7 in which the grooves
- 30 have triangular cross-sections.
10. A distributed feedback laser including a grating as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.
11. A grating as claimed in any preceding claim in which a plurality of sub-units of the grating, each sub-unit
- 35 formed from a plurality of sub sequences, are separately addressable by means for altering a parameter of each

grating sub-unit.

12. A grating as claimed in claim 11, wherein the parameter of the grating sub-units which is alterable comprises the refractive index of each sub-unit.

5 13. A grating as claimed in claim 12 formed from a semiconductor material, wherein the means for altering the refractive index of each sub-unit comprises an electrode in electrical contact with the sub-unit.

10 14. A semiconductor laser in which distributed feedback is provided by a grating as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 13.

15 15. A grating as claimed in claim 11, wherein the parameter of the grating sub-units which is alterable comprises the physical length of the sub-units.

16. An optical grating as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

17. A method of fabricating an optical grating according to claim 1 comprising the steps of:

20 c) calculating the grating response of a grating comprising an optical grating including a sequence of grating lines, the grating being such that:

each grating line is centred on a position which is an integer multiple of a line spacing distance from a datum position on the grating;

25 the sequence of grating lines is non-periodic; and

the sequence of grating lines is formed from N concatenated subsequences, each subsequence comprising a series of one or more instances of a respective grating line pattern;

30 and d) subsequently repeatedly altering a subsequence of the grating and deciding whether to accept the alteration of the subsequence until some predetermined criterion is achieved; and then

35 e) forming the resultant optical grating sequence on a substrate.

18. A method of fabricating an optical grating according

to claim 11 comprising the steps of:

- i) calculating the optical response of the grating
 - ii) subsequently repeatedly altering either a subsequence of the grating or a parameter of a sub-unit of the grating, and deciding whether to accept the alteration, until a predetermined criterion is achieved; and then
 - iii) forming the resultant sequence of grating lines on a substrate.
- 10 19. A method as claimed in 17 or 18, comprising the additional prior steps of:
- a) selecting a set of grating line patterns;
 - b) calculating the scattering matrix of each member of a set of grating patterns.
- 15 20. A method as claimed in claim 18, wherein in step ii) in deciding whether to accept an alteration, the optical response of the grating is calculated for each of a plurality of sequences of values for the parameter of the sub-units.
- 20 21. A method as claimed in one of claims 17-20 in which a subsequence is altered by any of:
- a) substituting the respective grating line pattern for a different grating line pattern from the set of grating line patterns; and
 - 25 b) changing the number of instances of the grating line pattern in the subsequence.
22. A method as claimed in any one of claims 17 and 21 in which the grating line patterns of two subsequences are interchanged.
- 30 23. A method as claimed in any one of claims 17 to 22 in which the decision whether to accept an alteration to one of the subsequences is determined by an annealing algorithm.
- 35 24. A method as claimed in claim 23 in which an alteration to a subsequence is accepted if the change in a measure of fit of the grating profile to a desired profile is such that $\text{EXP}[-|\delta v|/T]$ is less than a random number generated in

the range 0 to 1 for some value of T and where v is a predetermined measure of the performance of the grating.

25. A method as claimed in claim 24 in which T is monotonically decreased between alterations to the sequence of grating lines.

26. A method as claimed in claim 25 when dependent on claim 17 in which the measure of fit $v=(1-w)\alpha-w\beta$, where w is a weighting parameter between 0 and 1, and

$$\beta^2 = \int (\alpha |R_T|^2 - |R_A|^2)^2 d\lambda$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \int (|R_T|^2 \cdot |R_A|^2 d\lambda) / \int (|R_T|^4 d\lambda)$$

27. A method as claimed in claim 25 when dependent on claim 18 in which the measure of fit $v=(1-w)\alpha-w\beta$, where w is a weighting parameter between 0 and 1, and

$$\beta^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\int (\alpha |R_T(\lambda, i)|^2 - |R_A(\lambda, i)|^2)^2 d\lambda \right)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\int |R_T(\lambda, i)|^2 \cdot |R_A(\lambda, i)|^2 d\lambda \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\int |R_T(\lambda, i)|^4 d\lambda \right)}$$

Fig.1(a). PRIOR ART

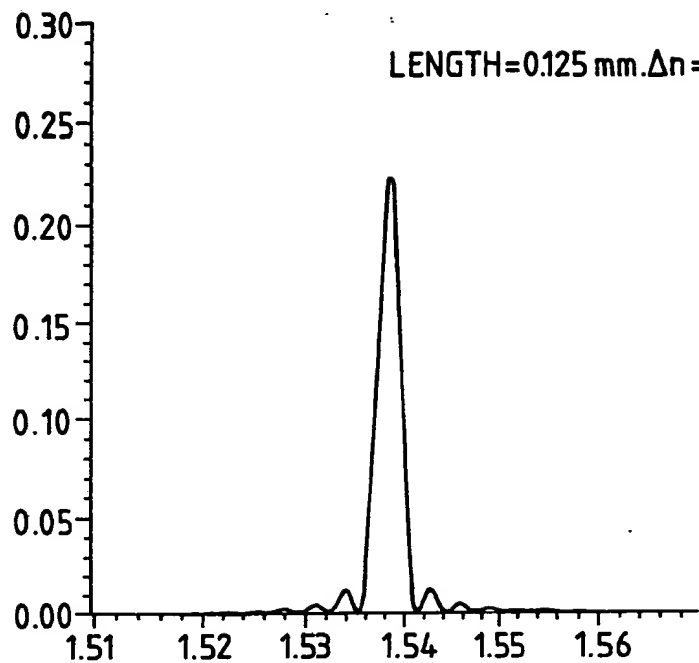


Fig.1(b).

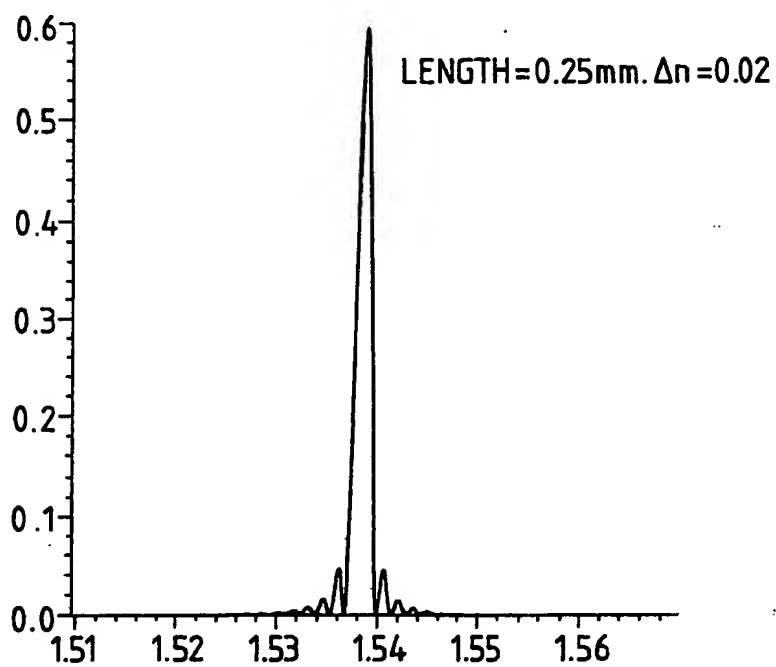


Fig. 2(a). PRIOR ART

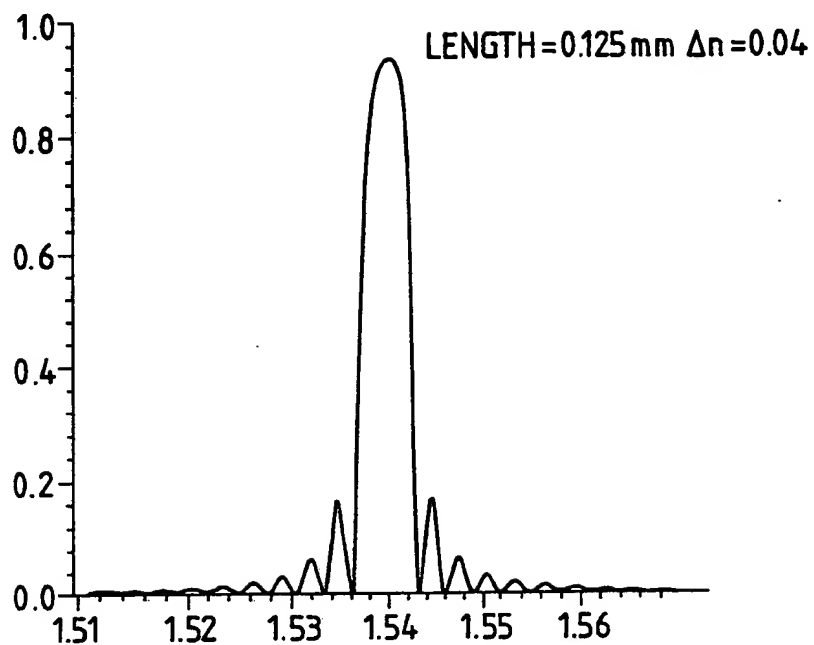
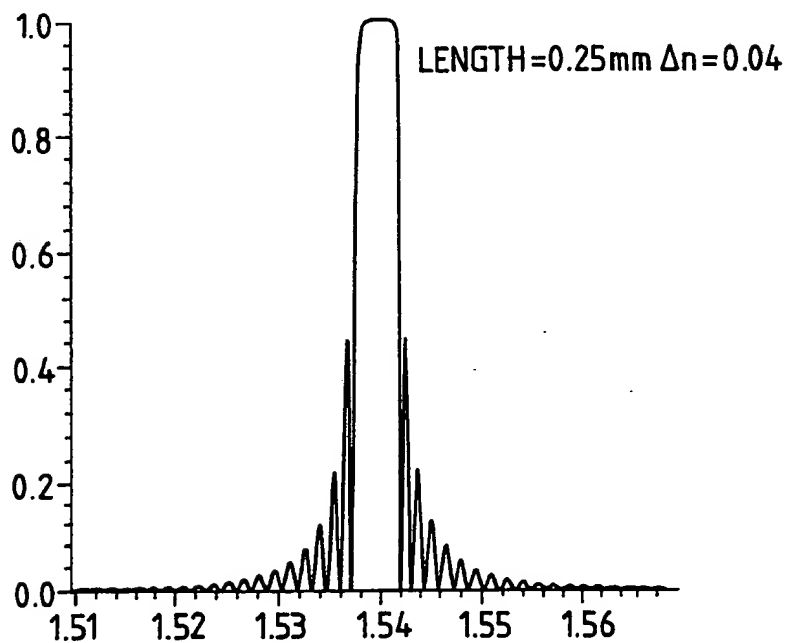
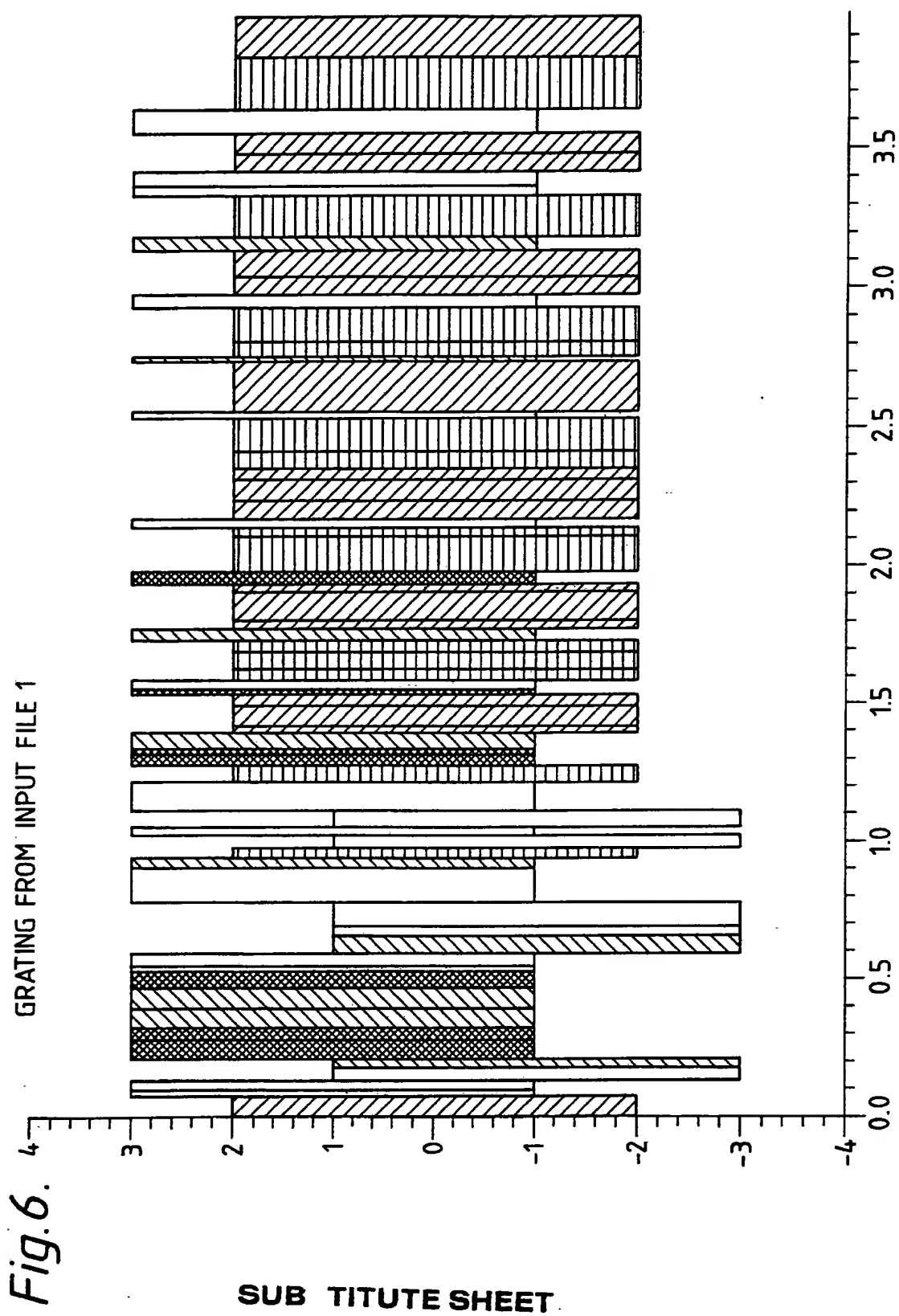
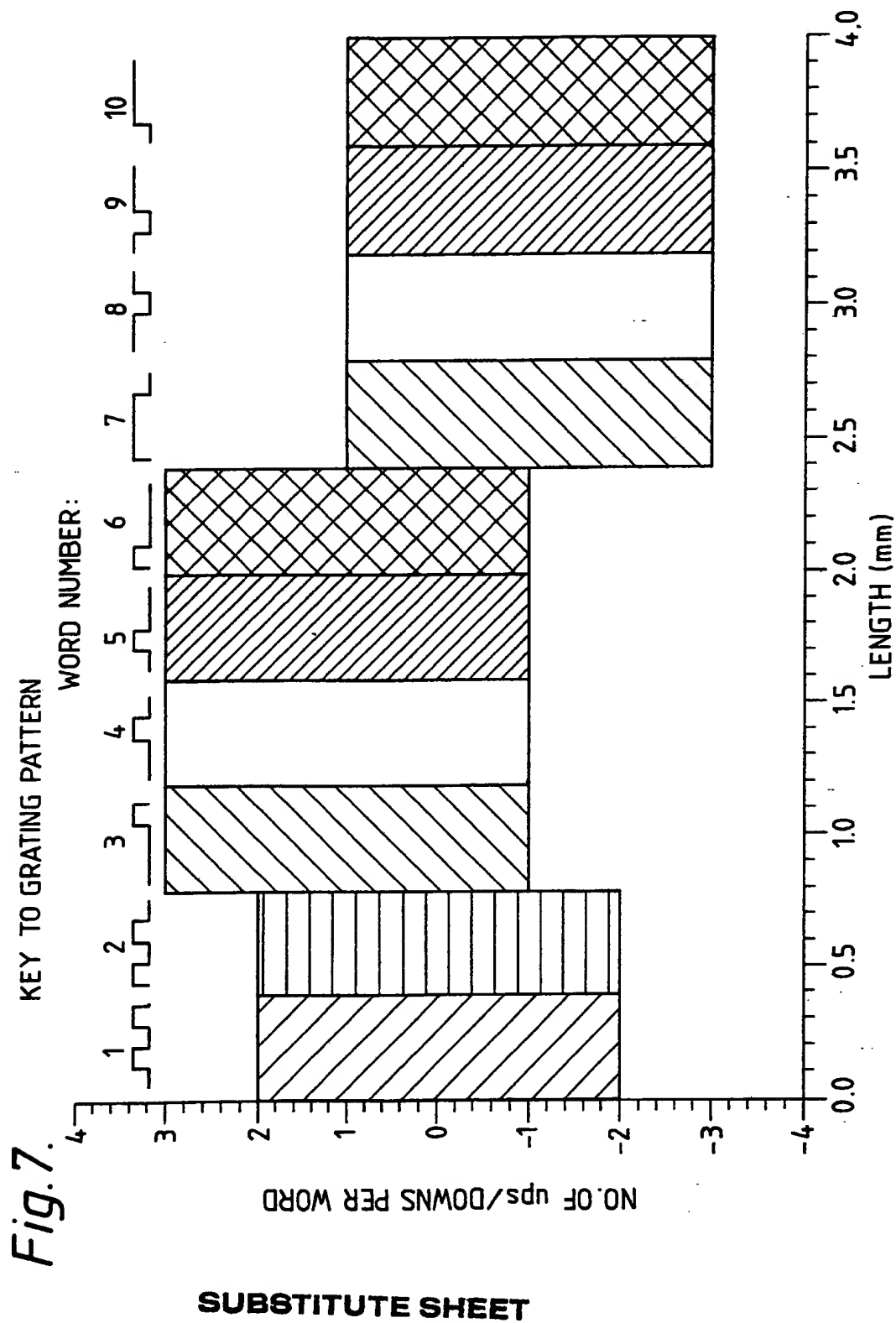


Fig. 2(b).

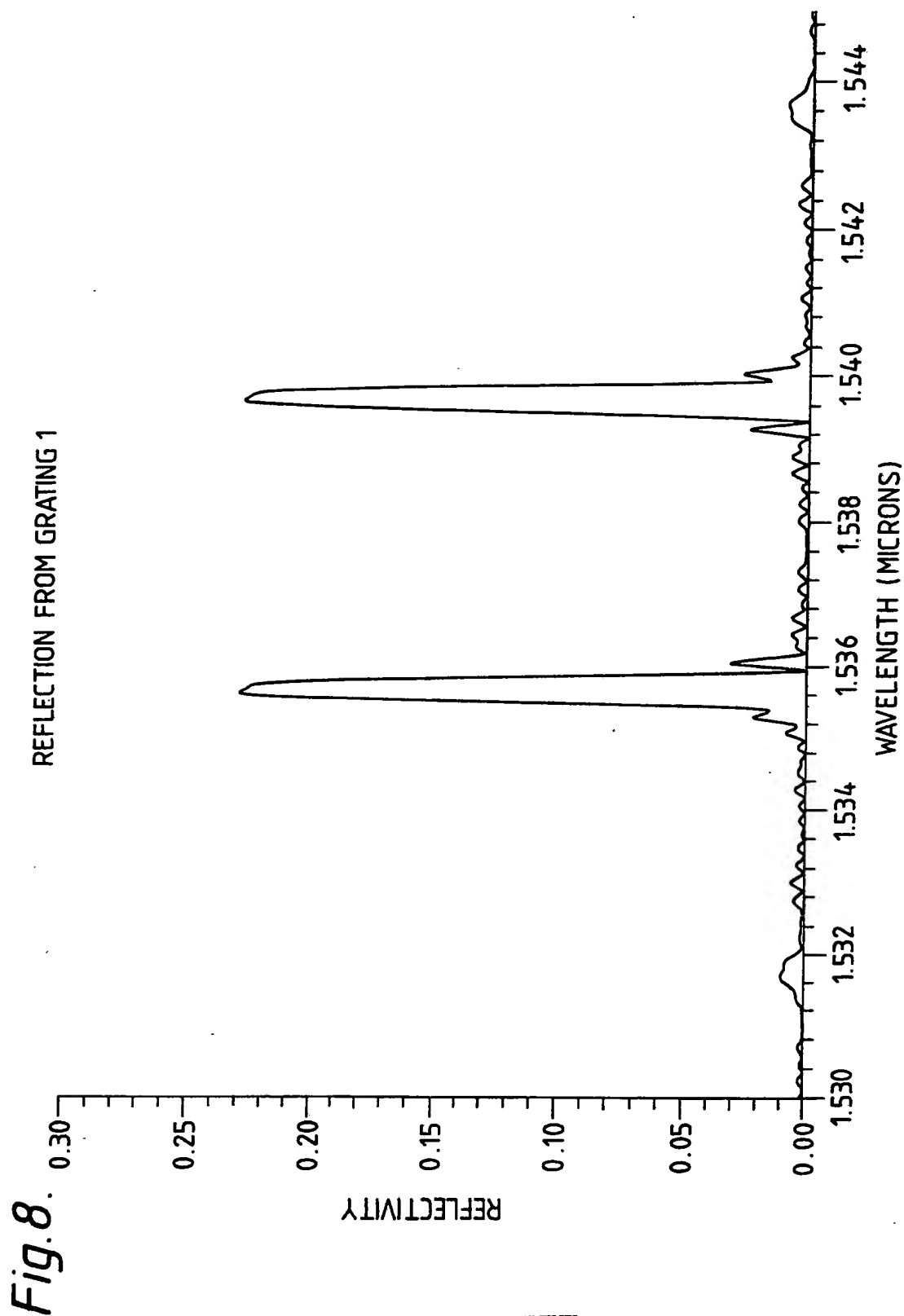


4/12



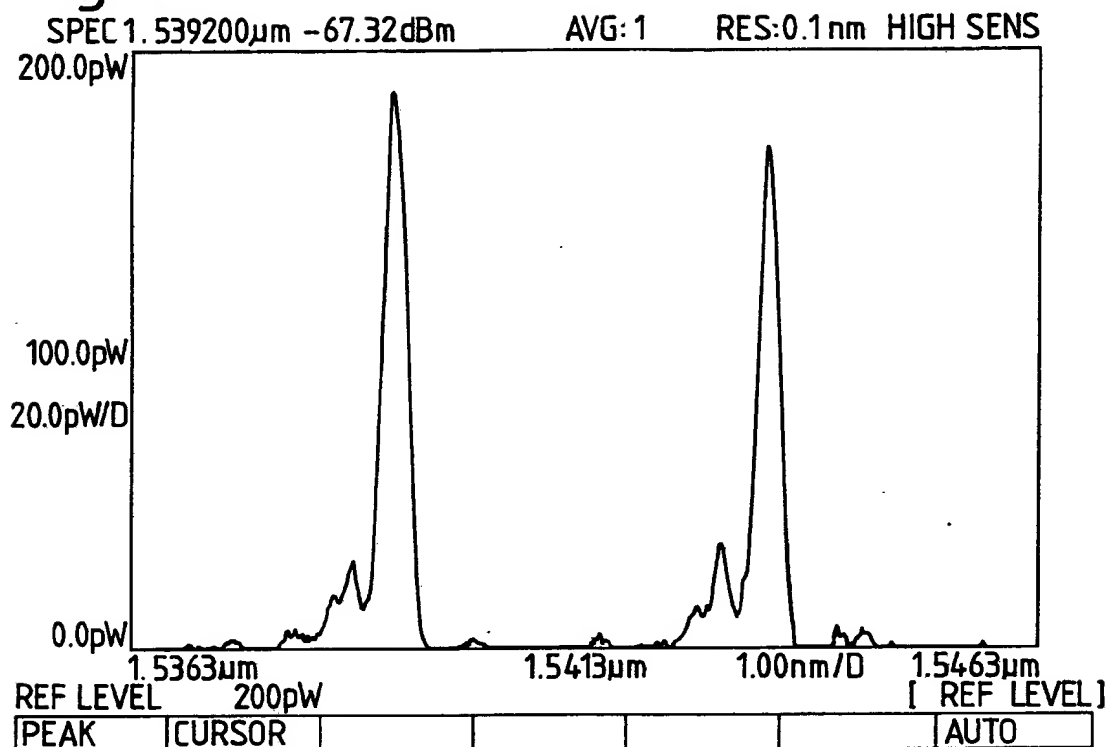


6112

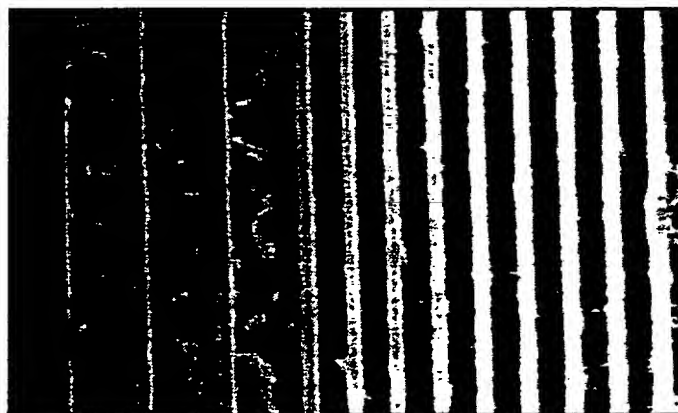


SUBSTITUTE SHEET

7/12

Fig. 9.*Fig.10.*

13,0KX S:00000
2UM 30KV WD:12MM P:00000



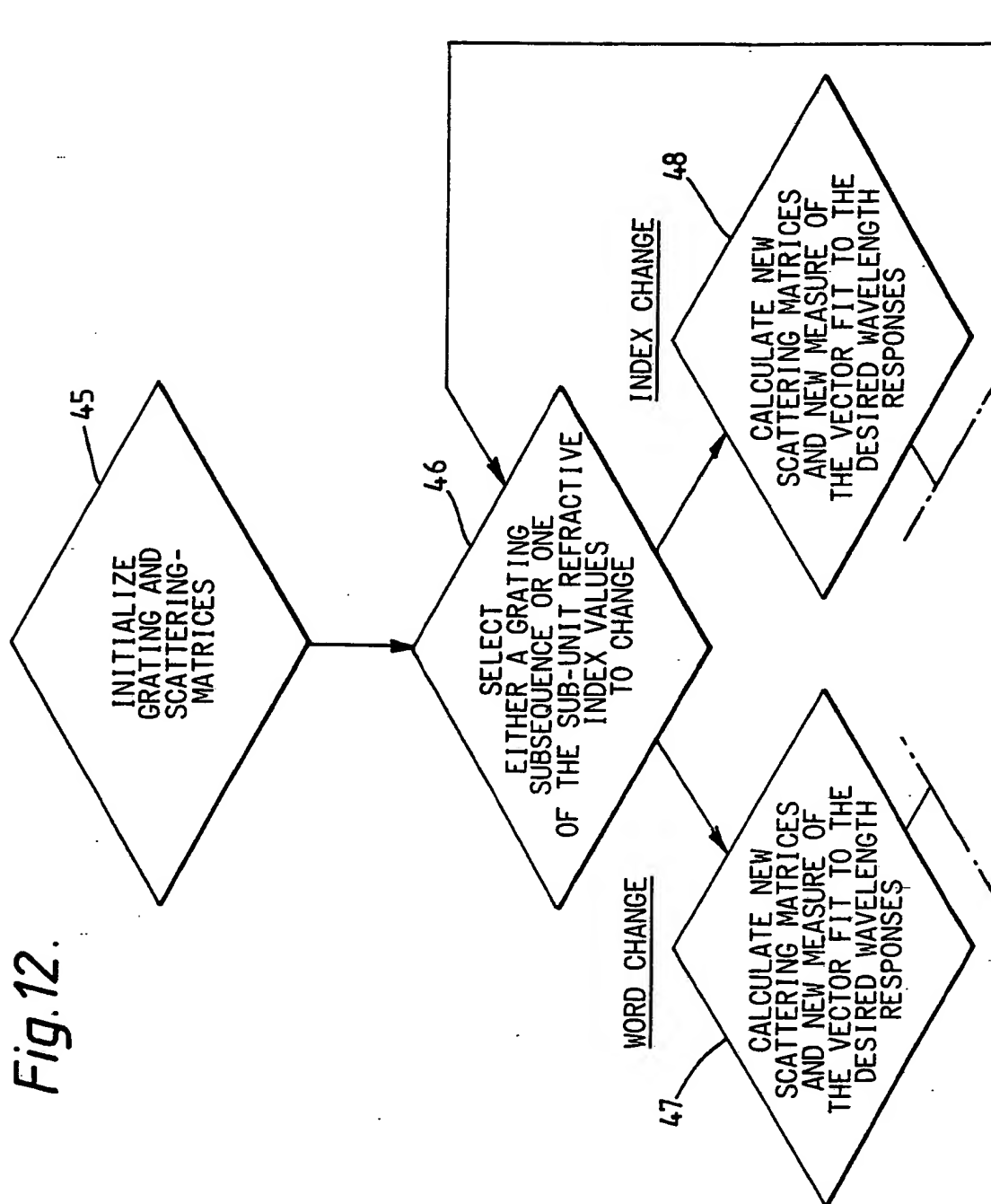
INTEGRATED FOR 128 FRAMES

38

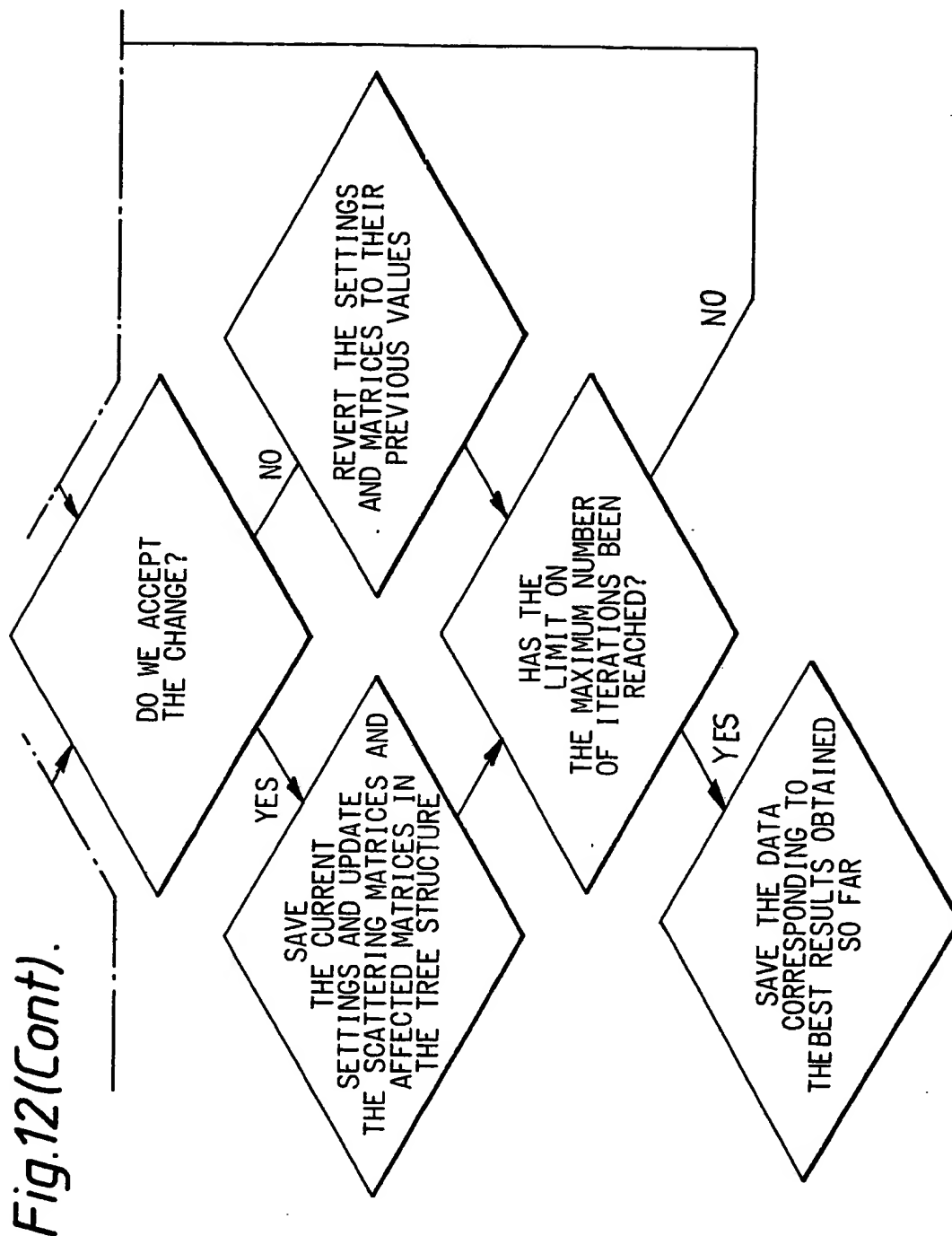
40

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

9/12

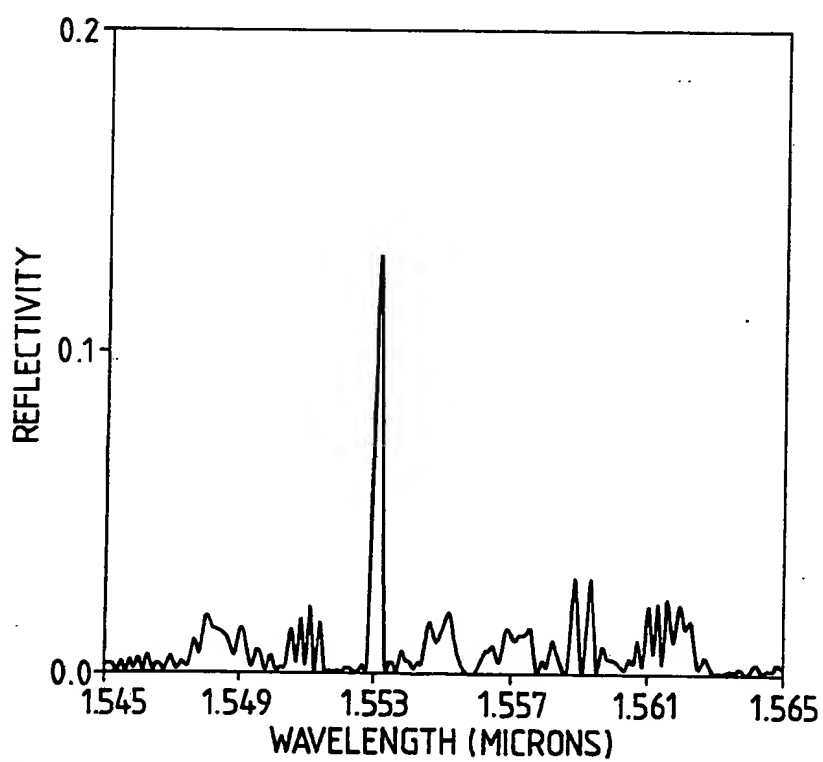
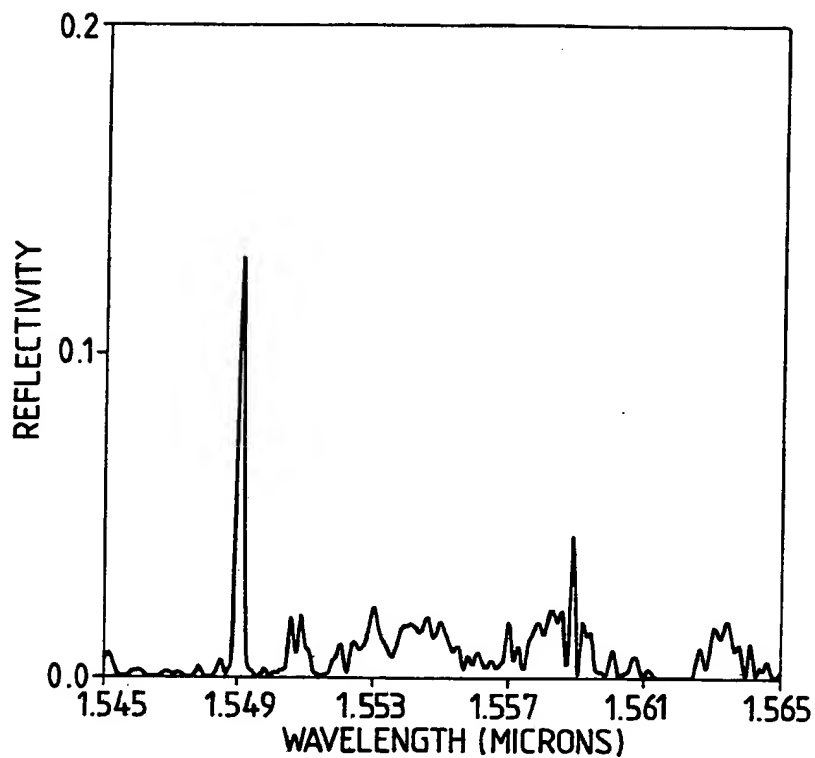


10/12



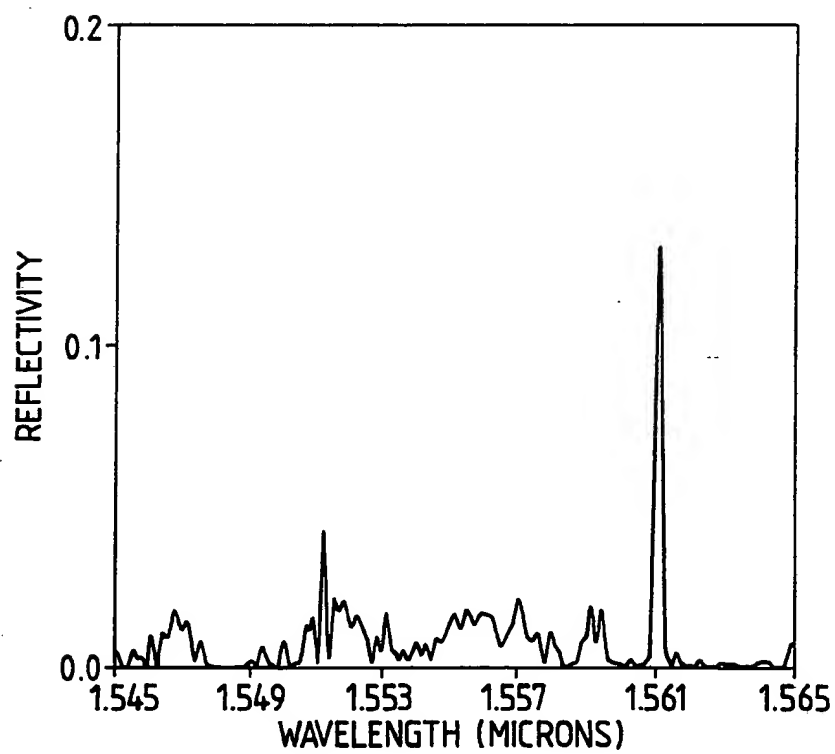
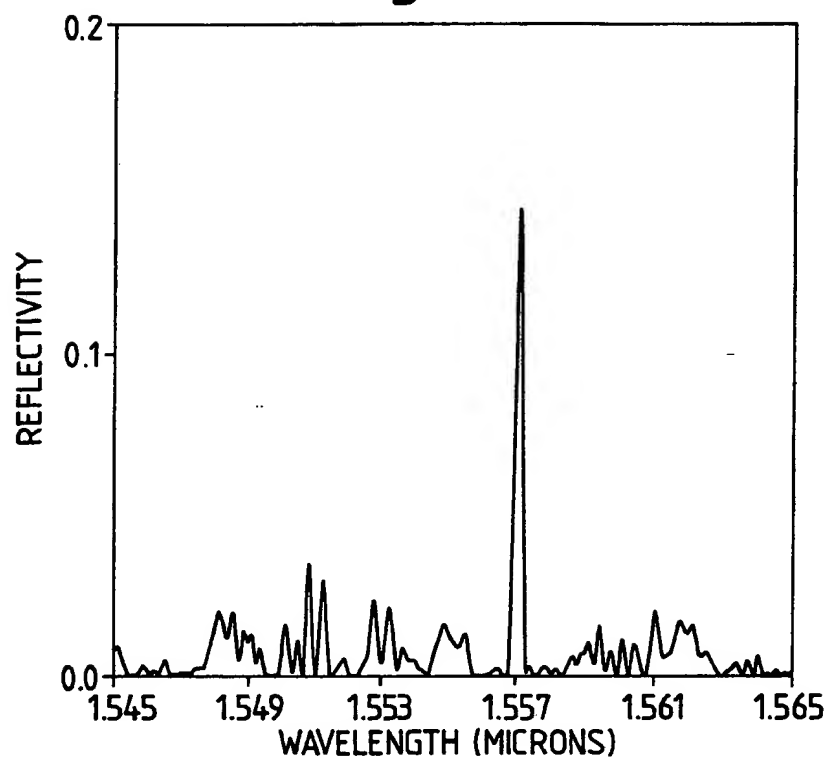
11/12

Fig.14(a).




SUBSTITUTE SHEET

12/12

Fig.14(b).**SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US92/00460

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC (5): G02B 5/128; B32B 5/16; B05D 5/10 U.S. CL. 428/143; 427/163; 359/540, 536		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	428/143, 149, 325 427/163 359/540, 536	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US, A, 4,626,127 (MAY) 02 DECEMBER 1986 See Column 3, lines 50-65.	1, 5, 6 & 8
Y	US, A, 2,345,644 (WEBER) 04 APRIL 1944 See Figure 9.	1, 5, 6 & 8
Y	US, A, 4,272,564 (GREWE) 09 JUNE 1981 See Figure 6.	1, 5, 6, 8 & 10
Y	US, A, 5,039,557 (WHITE) 13 AUGUST 1991 See the Abstract.	7, 9 & 10
Y	US, A, 4,569,857 (Tung) 11 FEBRUARY 1986 See Column 5, lines 60-70.	2, 3, 7, 9 & 10
Y	US, A, 3,563,781 (JOHNSON) 16 FEBRUARY 1971 See Figure 2.	12
Y	US, A, 4,221,498 (SCHUELER) 09 SEPTEMBER 1980 See Column 8, lines 25-30.	4 & 11
Y	US, A, 3,989,775 (JACK) 02 NOVEMBER 1976 See Column 3, lines 5-10.	2 & 3
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
10 APRIL 1992		30 APR 1992
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
ISA/US		 WILLIAM P. WATKINS III

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
Y	US, A, 4,983,458 (DEJAFFE) 08 JANUARY 1991 See Column 4, line 57.	2 & 3